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A Request for Continued Examination is concurrently filed herewith.

Please enter the previously unentered Amendment B and, subsequently enter the additional amendments herein.

Responding to the Examiner's "new matter" concerns of the Advisory Action, it is submitted that the phraseology of concern namely "the source and the sensor are configured to project a radiant energy beam on a path" as in amended claim 26, are in fact fully supported by the figures and text of the present specification. In this regard, the Examiner's attention is directed to Figs. 4D and 4E wherein an embodiment of the invention is illustrated with both the source and the sensor carried fixed relative to one another in a common housing. It is thus requested that the "new matter" objection raised in the Advisory Action be withdrawn.

Further, the Examiner seems to be treating calibration, and calibration factors and the like as being the same as testing, since in the Advisory Action, the Examiner makes the following statement:

"said calibration of the light valve based upon the alignment variables is considered to correspond to a beam alignment test"; and

"this calibration is considered to correspond to a beam alignment test".

In fact, calibration and testing are quite different as is made clear by definitions from the American Heritage College Dictionary, copy attached, relative to these two words. For example, on page 199 thereof, attached, calibrate is defined as:

to check, adjust, or determine the graduations of (a quantitative measuring instrument) ... To correct; adjust.

Unlike the above, the same dictionary defines "test" as:

6

A procedure for critical evaluation; a means of determining the presence, quality or truth of something ... a basis for evaluation or judgement".

It is submitted that the two definitions quoted above, bring out the substantial difference between the concept of calibrate or calibration and testing. Where the rejection is based on anticipation, as it is here, for example, p. 26-29, 30-32, 42 and 43 as being anticipated by Schwartz, and 26-28, 30-32 as being anticipated by Graham, the law of anticipation must be applied when trying to make this determination. The law of anticipation is quite explicit. Anticipation requires that each and every element of the claimed invention be disclosed in a single prior art document, or embodied in a single prior art device or practice. For example, in this regard, see *Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. v. Johnson & Johnson Orthopedics Inc.*, 976 F.2d 1559, 24 USPQ 2d 1321, 1326 (Fed. Circ. 1992).

The previous Amendment B explained in detail why the rejected claims are not anticipated by either Schwartz and Graham. From the above noted comments from Page 2 of the Advisory Action, it is quite clear that the Examiner recognizes that the calibration process of Schwartz and the calibration process of Graham are not the same as the pending claims. To make up for this difference, the Examiner has resorted to above quoted wording namely:

"said calibration of the light valve based upon the alignment variables is considered to correspond to a beam alignment test (relative to Schwartz); and

"this calibration is considered to correspond to a beam alignment test". (relative to Graham)

That phraseology is not consistent with the requirements for a proper anticipation rejection. It is again submitted that the various claims, such as 26-32, 42 and 43 are not anticipated by Schwartz. Similarly, claims 26-28 and 30-32 are not anticipated by Graham.

Serial No. 10/041,724

Page 4

For the above reasons, as well as the reasons previously presented in Amendment B, the claims are neither anticipated nor made obvious by the cited prior art.

Relative to the Examiner's clarity objection in connection with "a beam alignment test", clearly the Examiner understands what is meant by the phrase. One of skill would also understand, by reading the specification in conjunction with the figures. That is all that is required under the Patent Statue and the MPEP. It is requested that this objection be withdrawn.

Allowance of the application is hereby respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

WELSH & KATZ, LTD.

Paul M. Vargo, Reg. No. 29,116

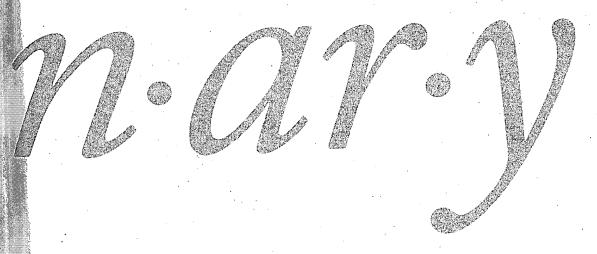
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THE AMERICAN HERITAGE® COLLEGE DICTIONARY

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c. - cal · cit' ic (-sit' ik) adj. n. A peptide hormone that line phate levels without augme

TON(E) + -IN.]

nbol Ca A soft metallic eleme f animals and plants and con arth's crust. It occurs naturally rite. Atomic number 20; atom 1t 842 to 848°C; boiling po 75; valence 2. See table at the second point of the second point, see calx + -tum.]

ne compound, CaC₂, obtained be or quicklime with carbon at

alline compound, CaCO₃, estone, marble, and other for ilk, medicines, and dentifrices escent compound, CaCl₂, used and deicer and to control dust y-black compound, CaCN2, 18

artificial salt of cyclamic ac ormesly used as a low-calor

ess powder, CaF2, used in eme and cements.

white powder, Ca(OH)2, used tints, and petrochemicals. crystalline solid, Ca(OCl)2.4H,0 icide, and bleaching agent.

mpy powder, CaO, used as a flu paper, and in glassmaking. Jeliquescent powder, Ca(H₂PO) d as a plant food. 2. A crystall animal feed, glass, and toothpass Ca₃(PO₄)₂, used in fertilizers an

lk'spar') n. See calcite. [Pan : kalk, lime (< OSwed. kalker calc-, lime; see CALX) + spat, s

al) adj. 1. That can be calculated 2. Readily relied on; dependable al'cu·la·bil'i·ty n.

ν. -lat·ed, -lat·ing, -lates, -lation; reckon. 2. To make an make for a deliberate purpose, a it', -lat'). Chiefly New England o suppose: "I cal'late she's a no s). b. To plan, intend, or count athematical process; figure. 2.1 egional. a. To suppose; guess. b. E someone or something. [LLat. a lculus, small stone used in reduce mall stone for gaming. See can

tid) adj. 1. Determined by mail dertaken after careful estimatione de or planned to accomplish a ce insincere, calculated modes

lat'ed · ly adv.
'ting) adj. 1. Capable of performing machine. 2.a. Shrewd; critical control of the control of ng machine. Z.a. onrewd; chain nniving. — cal'cu-lat'ing ly an 'shan) n. 1.a. The act, process an estimate based on probabiling estimation and planning of or ne's own interests.

tar) n. 1. One that calculates, a hanical device for the performandations. b. A person who operandations vise makes calculations. 2. A set

to aid in calculating. dj. Relating to, caused by, or har

pl. -II (-li') or -lus-es. 1. Path in the body, usu. formed of miner. Dentistry. Tartar. 3. Math. a. It nat deals with limits and the difference of the state of functions of one or more vi system or method of calculation reckoning. See CALCULATE.] The study of maxima and minima ntegrands are functions of independent ent variables and their derivatives city of E India on the Hooghly, Rf. d c. 1690. Pop. 3,305,006. lexander. 1898 – 1976. Amer. pile in Paris in the early 1930's, kôl-) n. A large crater formed

leanic explosion or by collapse of a volcanic cone. [Sp.,

galdron, caldera < LLat. caldaria. See calbron.]

Calderon de la Bar·ca (käl'də-rôn' dā lə bār'kə, käl'thèthe lä bar kä), Pedro. 1600-81. Spanish playwright Hose plays include Life Is a Dream (1635).

also caul dron (kôl drən) n. 1. A large vessel used for biling. 2. A state or situation of great distress or unrest. [Met] auctation of canaeron \ Isotman rr., cim. of canaero, cooking pot \ Llat. caldaria \ fem. of Lat. caldarius, suitable for warming \ calidus, warm. See kela-1*.]

[Met] well (köld'wel', -wal, köld'-). A city of SW Idaho on the Well (köld'wel', -wal, köld'-).

Colowell, Erskine Preston. 1903 – 87. Amer. writer best known

Tobacco Road (1932). Caldwell, Sarah. b. 1928. Amer. conductor and opera producer

noted for her staging of classical and modern works.

a lethe (ka-lesh) n. Var. of calash.

a:lèche (kɔ-lèsh') n. Var. of calash.

(aie-don (kāl'/i-dən). A town of SE Ontario, Canada, NW of Idoroto. Pop. 26,645.

(aie-do-ni-a (kāl'/i-dō'/nē-a, -dōn'/ya). 1. Roman Britain N of the Antonine Wall stretching from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Clyde. 2. Socialad. — Cal'e-do'ni-an adj. & n. (aiedonian Canal. A waterway, c. 97 km (60 mi), of N Scotland from Loch Linnhe to Moray Firth.

land from Locn Linnne to Moray Firth.

alien-dar (kăl'an-dar) n. 1. Any of various systems of reckming time in which the beginning, length, and divisions of a
ver are defined. 2. A table of the months, weeks, and days
in at least one year. 3. A schedule of events. 4. An ordered list
formatters to be considered. 5. Chiefly British. A university

to the days days days days for the days. ilog: — tr.v. -dared, -dareing, -dars. To enter in a calen-schedule. [ME calender < OFr. calendier < LLat. kacatalog. undarium < Lat., account book < kalendae, calends (interest being due on the calends). See kela-2*.]

giendar month n. See month 2.

mendar year n. See year 1a. gienn-der (käl'ən-dər) n. A machine in which paper or cloth a made smooth and glossy by being pressed through rollers. tro dered, dering, ders. To press (paper or cloth) in sich a machine. (Fr. calandre < VLat. *colendra, alteration (poss. influenced by Lat. columna, column) of Lat. cylindrus,

miler See CYLINDER.] — cal'en der er n.
milen dri cal (kə-len dri kəl) also ca len dric (-drik) adj.

of relating to, or used in a calendar.

aliends also kalends (kalends, kalends) n., pl. calends to kalends. The day of the new moon and the first day of he month in the ancient Roman calendar. [ME kalendes < Lai. kalendae. See kelə-2°.] — ca·len/dal (kə-lēn/dəl) adj.

alen•du•la (ka-len/ja-la) n. A Mediterranean annual plant Calendula officinalis) in the composite family, cultivated for syellow or orange rayed flower heads. [Med.Lat., marigold ELat. kalendae, calends. See CALENDS.]

mien ture (kal' an-choor') n. A tropical fever once attributed wheat. [Sp. calentura < calentar, to heat < Lat. calens, calent, pr.part. of calere, to be warm. See kelo-1*.]

all (kaf, kaî) n., pl. calves (kavz, kavz). 1.a. A young cow or

all (kāt, kāt) n., pl. calves (kavz, kavz). 1.a. A young cow of certain other mammals, such as the dephant or whale. 2. Calfskin leather. 3. A large floating think of ice split off from a glacier, an iceberg, or a floe. Lân awkward, callow youth. [ME < OE calf.] at least [kāt, kāt) n., pl. calves (kāvz, kāvz). The muscular back part of the human leg below the knee. [ME < ON kālfi.] at skin (kāt'skin', kāt') n. 1. The hide of a calf. 2. Fine

chiskin (kāi'skin', kāi'-) n. 1. The hide of a cali. 2. Fine kather made from the hide of a calf. 2. Fine kather made from the hide of a calf. 2. Fine higher made from the hide of a calf. 2. Fine higher made from 1912. Pop. 592,743. — Cal-gar/i-an (-gâr/ê-ən, -găr/-) n. Bi-houn (kāl-hoōn'), John Caldwell. 1782—1850. Vice President of the U.S. (1825—32) who maintained that states had the right to nullify federal legislation.

we right to fullify rederal registation.

will (kā'lē). A city of W Colombia on the Call River SW of Bogora, founded 1536. Pop. 1,347,810.

Chi-ban (kāl'a-bān') n. The grotesque, deformed slave in Makespeare's The Tempest.

Chi-ber (kāl'a-bar) n. 1.a. The diameter of the inside of a

Winder. b. The diameter of the bore of a firearm, usu. in fundredths or thousandths of an inch and written as a decimal fraction. c. The diameter of a large projectile in millimeters or inches. Z. Degree of worth; quality. [Fr. calibre.] , Q. l'brate (kăl'ə-brāt') tr.v. -brat-ed, -brat-ing, -brates. 1. To check, adjust, or determine the graduations of (a quantitude measuring instrument). 2. To determine the caliber of (aube). 3. To correct; adjust. — cal'i-bra'tor n.

1. The act or process of albrating; the state of being calibrated. 2. Gradations show-

positions or values. Often used in the plural.

libre (kāl'a-bər) n. Chiefly British. Var. of caliber.

libres (kā'lī-sēz', kāl'ī-) n. Pl. of calix.

Pileche (ka-lê/chê) n. 1.a. A crude sodium nitrate occurring unurally in Chile, Peru, and the southwest United States, used Siertilizer. b. See sodium nitrate. 2. See hardpan 1. [Am.Sp. Sp., pebble in a brick, flake of lime < cal, lime < Lat. calx, (alc.) lime. See CALX.]

cal·1·co (kāl/ī-kō') n., pl. -coes or -cos. 1.a. A coarse, brightly printed cloth. b. Chiefly British. A white cotton cloth, heavier than muslin. 2. An animal with a mortled coar in white tones

than muslin. Z. Ari animal with a motted coat in which with red and black. [After Calicut.] — cal/1-co adj. cal-1-co-back (kāl/1-kō-bāk/) n. See harlequin bug. calico bass n. See black crappie. [< its colored spots.] calico bush n. See mountain laurel.

Cal·l·cut (kāl/li-kūt') also Ko·zhl·kode (kō/zhl·kōd'). A city of SW India on the Malabar Coast SW of Bangalore; site of Vasco da Gama's first landfall in India (1498). Pop. 394,447. ca·lf (kā/lif, kāl/lif) n. Var. of caliph.

Calif. California Cal·i·for·nia (kăl/i-fôr/nyə, -fôr/nē-ə). A state of the W U.S. on the Pacific Ocean; admitted as the 31st state in 1850. The area was colonized by the Spanish and formally ceded to the U.S. in 1848. Cap. Sacramento. Pop. 29,839,250. — Cal'ifor'nian adj. & n.

California, Guif of. An arm of the Pacific Ocean in NW Mexico separating Baja California from the mainland.
California condor n. A very large vulture (Gymnogyps condo

nianus) that is nearly extinct.

California laurel n. An aromatic evergreen tree (Umbellularia californica) native to California and southern Oregon and having clusters of yellowish-green flowers, olivelike fruits, and light brown wood.

California pepper tree n. See pepper tree.
California poppy n. An herb (Eschscholzia californica) native to western North America and having finely divided leaves and showy, often orange or yellow flowers.

cal·i·for·ni·um (kăl'a-fôr'ne-am) n. Symbol Cf A synthetic radioactive element produced in trace quantities by neutron bombardment of curium. Atomic number 98; mass numbers 244 to 254; half-lives varying from 25 minutes to 800 years. See table at element. [After California.]

ca•lig•1•nous (kɔ-lij²-ɔ-nəs) adj. Dark, misty, and gloomy. [<

ca•iig•i•nous (kɔ-lij²ɔ-nəs) adı. Dark, misry, and gioomy. [Lat. cāliginôsus < cāligō, cāligin-, darkness.]
Ca•iig•u•la (kɔ-lig²yɔ-lɔ). a.o. 12 – 41. Emperor of Rome (37 – 41) who succeeded his adoptive father, Tiberius.
Ca•li•na•go (kāl²i-nā²go, kāl²i-) m., pl. Callnago or -gos. 1. A member of a Caribbean Indian people inhabiting the Lesser Antilles. 2. The language of the Calinago. [Sp. calinago, calino, caribid, alterations of karinako < Carib, brave men: ka, the caribid, stareagen + ka group lace!]

sky, spirit + na, group + -ko, group place.]

cal·l·per also cal·li·per (kăl/ə-pər) n. 1. An instrument consisting of two curved hinged legs, used to measure thickness and distances. Often used in the plural, 2. A large instrument with a fixed and a movable arm, used to measure 3. A vernier caliper. [Alteration of CALIBER.] — cal'i per v. ca·liph also ca·lif or kha·lif (kā'līf, kāl'īf) n. A male leader

of an Islamic polity. [ME calife < OFr. < Ar. halifah, successor (to Muhammad), caliph < halafa, to succeed.]

ca·liph·ate (kā/lī-fāt', -fīt, kăl'ĭ-) n. The office or jurisdiction

of a caliph cal·is·then·ics (kal'is-then'iks) n. Sports. 1. (used with a pl. v.) Gymnastic exercises designed to develop muscular tone v.) Gymnastic exercises designed to develop muscular tone and promote physical well-being. 2. (used with a sing. v.) The practice or art of such exercises. [< Gk. kalli-, beautiful (< kallos, beauty) + sthenos, strength.] - cal'is-then'le adj. ca-ilk (kā'l'iks, kāl'īks) n., pl. ca-il-ces (kā'l'i-sēz', kāl'ī-). Eccles. A chalice. [Lat. calix, calic-, cup.]

Ca-ilk-tus III (ka-līk'stəs). 1378-1458. Pope (1455-58) whose nepotism empowered the Borgia family in Italy.

calk1 (kôk) n. 1. A pointed extension on the toe or heels of a horseshoe to prevent slipping. 2. A spiked plate on the bottom of a shoe to prevent slipping and preserve the sole. [Prob. back-formation < obsolete calkin < ME kakun, poss. < MDu. kalkoen, hoof, or < OFr. calcain, heel < Lat. calcāneum, heel bone. See CALCANEUS.] - calk v.

calk² (kôk) v. Var. of caulk. call (kôl) v. called, call•ing, calls. -tr. 1. To say in a loud all (kôl) v. called, call·ing, calls. — tr. 1. To say in a loud voice; announce. 2. To demand or ask for the presence of. 3. To demand or ask for a meeting of; convene or convoke. 4. To order or request to undertake a particular activity or work; summon: called for jury duty. 5. To give the command for; order: call a halt. 6. To communicate or try to communicate with by telephone. 7. To lure (prey) by imitating the characteristic cry of an animal. 8. To cause to come to the mind or to attention. 9. To name. 10. To regard as being of a particular type; characterize: Let's call it a draw. 11. To designate; label. 12.a. To demand payment of: call a loan. b. To require the presentation of (a bond) for redemption before maturity. 13. Sports. a. To stop or postpone (a game) because of bad weather or other adverse conditions. b. To declare in the capacity of an umpire or referee. c. To indicate dectare in the capacity of an unipric or retrete. To induct a decision in regard to: called a close play. d. To give the orders or signals for. 14. Games. a. To describe the intended outcome of (one's billiard shot) before playing. b. To equal the bet of (the preceding bet or bettor) in poker. 15. To indicate or characterize accurately in advance; predict. 16. To challenge the truthfulness or genuineness of: called her on that. 17. To shout directions in rhythm for (a square dance). - intr. 1.a. To speak loudly; shout. b. To utter a character

Calderón de la Barca

call



callper Left: Outside spring calipers
Right: Inside firm-joint calipers

oi boy ă pat ā p**ay** âr c**are** ou out oo t**oo**k ä father oo b**oo**t ë pet ë be ŭ cut ûr **ur**ge ĭ plt th thin th this î ple hw which zh vision îr pier ŏ pot ō toe ô paw item

Stress marks: (primary); (secondary), as in dictionary (dik sha-nër ë)

ter • res / tri • al • nes ;

our planets, Mercury valued similar in size and described metal rings on a bar A ring on an animal so teret, var. of toret < 1 our.]
'e-green pigment courses
artists. [Fr. : terre, carb

fem. of vert, green (< 0

using great fear or all-ile. 3. Extreme in enter able. b. Markedly oberable. b. Markedly objects bilis < terrere, to free

1. 2. To menace or these rificus, terrific See 1910 Geol. Derived from the la Geol. Derived from the lanarily of sediments. (<) th; see ters. + - costs nware dish for cooking a até, cooked or served that

r'-) adj. 1. Of orrelization jurisdiction. 2. Relimity; regional. 3. Often the inistrative territory. 4. On all or home defense, 3. Ing a territory from introduction of a territorial larmy. — in

rademark used for current for an external government. 4. Often Territory. a. A form of an external government. 4. Often Territory. a. A form of an external government. 4. Often Territory. a. A form of an external government. 4. Often Territory. a. A form of the united States that is administered by an animal of elected governor and elected legislature. b. A forganized political subdivision of Canada or Austration of Teasard for which a person is responsible as a reprinciple of the ground in a fine of the ground form of t

ter'or i-za'tion (-or-i-za's) n. — ter'or-iz'er

it'(z) n., pl. -ries. 1. One of the uncut loops that form
of a fabric. 2. A pile fabric, usu. of cotton, with uncut
as both sides, used for bath towels and robes. [?]

it'(z) Dame Ellen Alice or Alicla. 1847 = 1928. British
mown for her Shakespearean roles.

in' adj. ters-er, ters-est. Brief and to the point; efroncise: a ters one-word answer. [Lat. tersus, p. part.
in, to cleanse.] — terse' ly adv. — terse' ness n.

id'shal'adj. Of, relating to, or being, the third row of
inhers on the basal section of a bird's wing. — n. A
inner. [Lat. tertius, third; see Terriary + -al.]

in's'shal') adj. Recurring every other day or, when
red inclusively, every third day: tertian malaria. — n.

A irritan fever, such as vivax malaria. [ME terciane,
lever < [Lat. (febris) tertiana, (fever) of the third (day)

third. See trel-*]

if'shal' she te'(e) adj. 1. Third in place, order, degree,
in'd See trel-*)

if' clating to, or being the short flight feathers
in body on the rear edge of a bird's wing. 3. Chem.
it relating to salts of acids containing three replaceable
a atoms. b. Of or being an organic compound in
a group, such as an amine, is bound to three nonele-

Biol. Living on or n of a control of the control of

quid (tur'shē-əm kwid', tër'tē-ōom') n. Some-cannot be classified into either of two groups con-ghaustive; an intermediate thing or factor. [LLat:

mon, neut. of tertius, third + quid, something.]

In (tar-till yan, -till e-n). A.D. 160? – 230? Carthatologian who formed his own schismatic sections (ie-val lant, tit 'va' -) adj. Trivalent.

The (ie' tsa rê' ma) n., pl. ter · ze ri · me (têr' tsê rê'-lage form of Italian origin consisting of tercets of 10 tables with the middle line rhyming with the first and assof the following tercet. [Ital.: terza, third + rima,

ry; regional. 3. Otto.

ristrative territory. 4. Osal or home defense \$4.

rig a territory from improve
of a territory from improve
on one weber per square meter. See
measurement. [After Nikola Tiss.A.]
is [is], Nikola. 1856–1943. Serbian-born physicist
overed the principles of alternating current (1881).

a An air-core transformer used as a source of highmassurement. [After Nikola Tiss.A.]
in [activation in section of tessers and in section of tessers.]
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a An air-core transformer used as a source of highmassurement. [After Nikola Tiss.A.]
is [is], Nikola. 1856–1943. Serbian-born physi

vocal or instrumental part, within which most of the tones lie. [Ital. < Lat. textura, web, structure. See TEXTURE.]

test1 (test) n. 1. A procedure for critical evaluation; a means of determining the presence, quality, or truth of something; a trial. 2. A series of questions, problems, or physical responses designed to determine knowledge, intelligence, or ability. 3. A basis for evaluation or judgment. 4. Chem. a. A physical or chemical change by which a substance may be detected or its properties ascertained. b. A reagent used to cause or promote such a change. c. A positive result obtained. 5. A cupel. test-ed, test-ing, tests. -tr. 1. To subject to a test; try. 2.a. To determine the presence or properties of (a substance).

b. To assay (metal) in a cupel. — intr. 1. To undergo a test. 2. To administer a test. 3. To achieve a score or rating on tests. 4. To exhibit a given characteristic when subjected to a test. [ME, cupel < OFr., pot < Lat. testū, testum.] - test'-a-ble adj.

a·bil/i·ty n. — test/a·ble adj. test² (test) n. A hard external covering, as that of certain amoebas, dinoflagellates, and sea urchins. [Lat. testa, shell.] abbr. Bible. Testament.

tes-ta (tés'ta) n., pl. -tae (-tē'). The often thick or hard outer coat of a seed. [Lat., shell.]

tes • ta • cean (te-sta shan) n. Any of various rhizopods of the

tes*ta*cean (te-sta'shan) n. Any of various rhizopods of the order Testacea, characterized by the presence of a shell. [< NLat. Testācea, order name < Lat., neut. pl. of testāceus, covered with a shell < testa, shell.] — tes*ta'cean adj. tes*ta*ceous (tĕ-stā'shas) adj. 1. Biol. a. Having a hard shell or shell-like outer covering. b. Composed of a shell or shell-like material. 2. Color. Having the reddish-brown or brownish-yellow hue of bricks. [< Lat. testāceus < testa, shell.] shell.

tes • ta • cy (tes to-se) n. Law. The condition of being testate. tes • ta • ment (tes 'to-mont) n. 1. Something that serves as tangible proof. 2. A statement of belief; a credo. 3. Law. A written document providing for the disposition of a person's property after death; a will. 4. Testament. Bible. Either of the two main divisions of the Christian Bible. 5. Archaic. A covenant between human beings and God. [ME, a will < Lat. testamentum < testari, to make a will < testis, witness. See

trel-•] — tes'ta•men'ta•y (-mën'tɔ-rē, -mën'tɔ-di, tes•tate (tĕs'tāt') adj. Law. Having made a legally valid will before death. [ME < Lat. testātus, p.part. of testārī, to make one's will. See TESTAMENT.]

tes ta tor (tes ta'tor, te sta'tor) n. Law. One who has made a legally valid will before death. [ME testatour < AN < Lat.

testător < testări, to make one's will. See TESTAMENT.]
tes-ta-trix (tē-stā/trīks) n., pl. -tri-ces (-trī-sēz'). Law. A
woman who has made a legally valid will before death. [Lat.,

fem. of testator, testator. See TESTATOR.]
test case n. Law. A legal action whose outcome is likely to set

a precedent or test the constitutionality of a statute.

test*cross (test*krôs*, -krôs*) Genet. n. A cross between an individual exhibiting the dominant phenotype of a trait and an individual that is homozygous recessive for that trait in order to determine the genotype of the dominant individual. test/mes/ "

test-drive (test 'drīv') tr.v. -drove (-drōv'), -driv-en (-drīv'ən), -driv-ing, "drives. To drive (a motor vehicle) to evaluate it. test • er 1 (tes tor) n. One that tests: a battery tester

ter2 (tes ter, te ster) n. A canopy, as over a bed or pulpit. [ME < Med. Lat. testrum < Llat. test; skull < Lat., shell.] tes•ter³ (tes'tar) n. See teston 2. [Alteration of Tesron.] tes • ti • cle (tes 'ti-kal) n. A testis, esp. within a scrotum. [ME

testicule < Lat. testiculus, dim. of testis, testis. See TESTIS.] es•tic•u•lar (tĕ-stik*yə-lər) adj. Of or relating to a testis. tes-tic-u-late (te-stik/y-lit) adj. 1. Having the shape of a testicle; ovoid. 2. Bot. Having two oblong tubes, as some orchids. 3. Testicular.

tes • ti • fy (tes 'to-fi') v. -fied. -fy • ing. -fies. - intr. 1. To make a declaration of truth or fact under oath; submit testimony. 2. To express or declare a strong belief, esp. to make a declaration of faith. 3. To make a statement based on personal knowledge in support of an asserted fact; bear witness. 4. To serve as evidence. - tr. 1. To declare publicly; make known.

2. To state or affirm under oath. 3. To bear witness to; provide evidence for. [ME testifien < Lat. testificārī: testis. ness; see trei-* + -ficārī, -fy.] - tes'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fi ness; see trei-* + -ficārī, -fy.] - tes'ti-fi-ca'tion (-fi-kâ'-shən) n. - tes'ti-fi'er n.

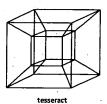
tes·ti·mo·ni·al (tes'tə-mo'ne-əl) n. 1. A statement in sup port of a particular truth, fact, or claim. 2. A written affirmation of another's character or worth; a personal recommendation. 3. Something given in appreciation of a person's service or achievement; a tribute. - adj. Relating to or constituting a testimony or testimonial: testimonial statements. [ME < OFr., of evidence < LLat. testimonialis < Lat. testimonium, testimony. See TESTIMONY.]

tes • ti • mo • ny (tes * to-mo * ne) n., pl. -nles. 1.a. A declaration by a witness under oath, as that given before a court. b. All such declarations, spoken or written, offered in a legal case or deliberative hearing. 2. Evidence in support of a fact or an assertion; proof. 3. A public declaration regarding a religious experience. 4.a. The stone tablets inscribed with the Law of

1401 terror testimony



terrapin ondback terrapin



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Stress marks: (primary); (secondary), as in dictionary (dĭk shə-nër e)